PLASTERGONING

the Home

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the Home

Explaining the use and decoration of

PLASTERGON WALLBOARD

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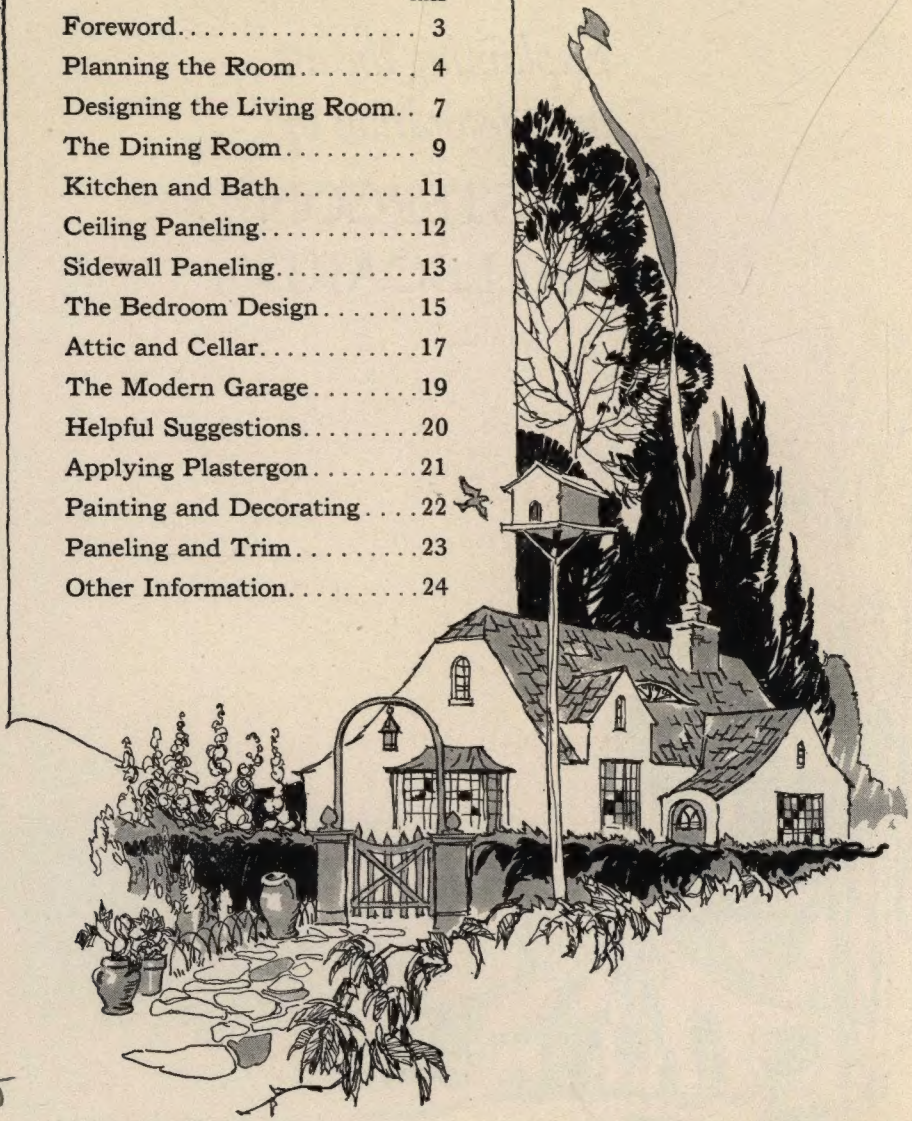

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Foreword

THE purpose of this book is to clearly outline the easiest, most economical and effective way to use Plastergon Wallboard for beautiful, enduring walls and ceilings.

Plastergon Wallboard is made from long fibred northern spruce—the choicest growths from Canada's great northern spruce forests. It will not chip, crack or fall. It lasts longer and costs less than plaster, and makes walls and ceilings that are permanently strong and beautiful.

We have tried, in this book, to present the uses and applications of Plastergon in clear, non-technical language so that the layman as well as the experienced carpenter can get a thorough working knowledge of its application and decoration.

To clearly demonstrate how the suggestions and instructions contained within these pages may be put to practical application, we have shown Plastergon applications in the various rooms of a home, together with numerous helpful diagrams. However, should any questions arise which have not been completely covered in this book, we want you to feel free to call upon us for further counsel.

Plastergon is at your service always!

Planning the Room

THE first step in Plastergoning a room is to make a working plan of the room to guide you in ordering materials as well as to give you an accurate working basis to use in the actual construction of the walls and ceilings.

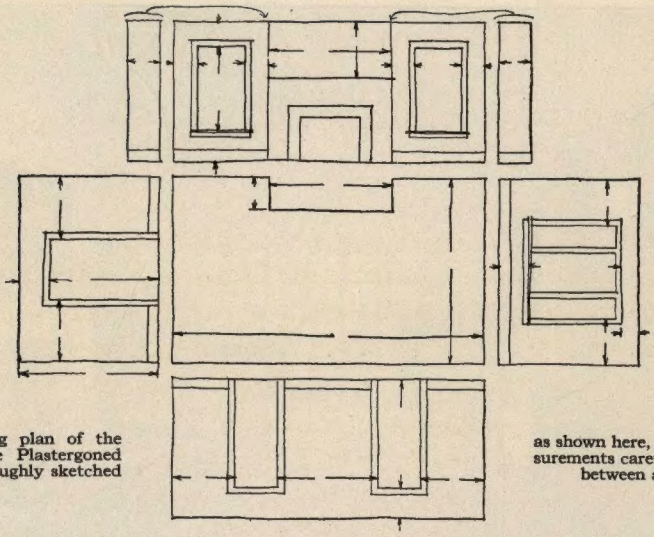
This preliminary planning is simply a process of measuring the room carefully then making a sketch to scale, with windows, doors, fireplace, built-in bookcases, window seats and other architectural units properly located. This will enable you to determine what wallboard widths will work most advantageously, what quantities of wallboard and trim you will need, and what panel design will be most attractive.

The sketches on the next page show plainly how a room is planned. These drawings, of course, are reproduced in miniature. For easy and accurate planning, we recommend using a scale of one half inch or even one inch for every foot. It will not be necessary, however, to draw the first rough plan to scale. All that you will need is an approximate layout of the room with all measurements carefully marked in. When this rough sketch is finished, it will be a relatively simple task to make a finished diagram with all proportions on the half inch or inch to a foot scale, exactly as they will appear in the completed room.

After you have laid out the walls and ceiling, the next step is to determine what panel design will look best and conform most satisfactorily with the general appearance of your room. Sometimes the spacing of doors and windows will suggest wide panels; other times narrow panels will be more attractive.

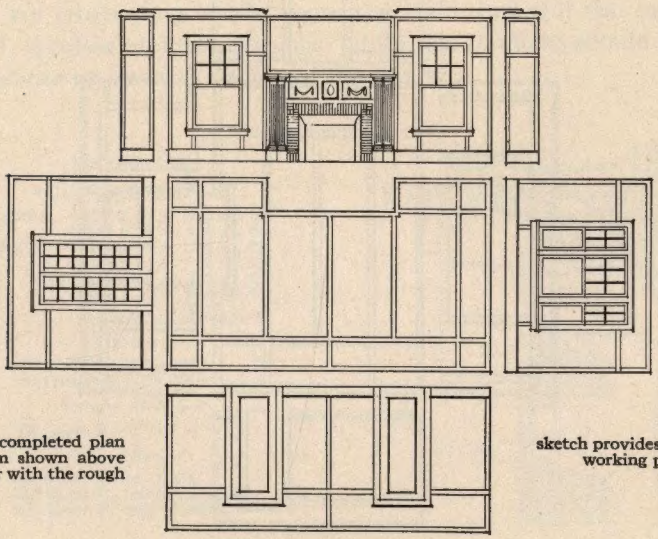
If the room is large, and an appearance of luxury is desired, then the plan of paneling can be fairly elaborate. If, on the other hand, the room is a simple one, then simplicity well may be the keynote of the panel design.

Pages twelve and thirteen will give you a number of suggestions for paneling, but you are not limited to these alone. Dozens of other effective panel designs are possible, and those on pages twelve and thirteen will aid you in working out the most desirable one for your purpose.



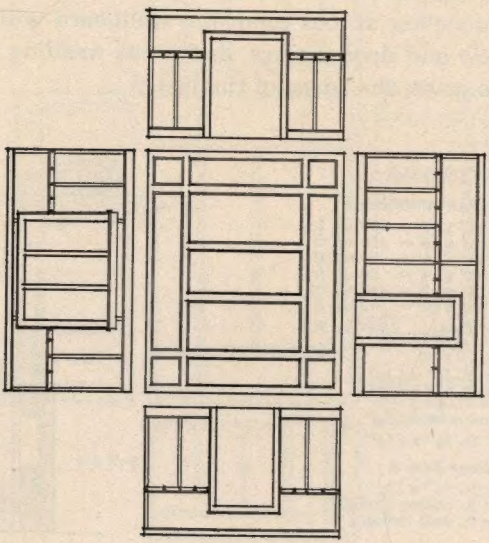
The working plan of the room to be Plastergoned should be roughly sketched as shown here, and all measurements carefully filled in between arrows.

When you have arrived at a satisfactory panel scheme, lay out the whole panel design on the wall plan you have made of the room, and you will have a definite basis for ordering and erecting the wallboard and trim.



This is the completed plan for the room shown above and together with the rough sketch provides an accurate working plan.

Beamed ceilings and the plate-rail with paneling below render this dining room both inviting and beautiful.



PLASTERGON can help you achieve just the effect desired for your dining room walls and ceiling. Just what paneling scheme to use, of course, will depend upon the general plan of the decoration throughout the home.

Some architects and builders make extremely effective use of a plate rail with narrow vertical panels below and long horizontal panels above the rail. Others prefer to use a chair rail around the room, which enables them to apply the narrow vertical panels above and the long horizontal panels below the rail.

These plans tend to individualize the dining room and definitely set it apart from any other adjoining room in the house.

Another plan now very much in vogue—particularly in colonial type homes—is to make the living room and dining room blend into one harmonious whole. Then the dining room may be panelled the same, or similar to, the living room.

Whether or not to use box beams on the ceiling is a matter of personal taste. If your dining room is a large one and your general paneling scheme is fairly elaborate, the box beams with deep molding and fairly wide panel trim will produce a very rich and dignified result. Box beams are particularly satisfactory when dark woods are used for trim.

MATERIALS

Plastergon Wallboard

Ceiling:	2–48″ x 14′ =	112 sq. ft.
	5–48″ x 10′ =	200 sq. ft.
	2–48″ x 6′ =	48 sq. ft.
Walls:	2–48″ x 10′ =	80 sq. ft.
	2–48″ x 16′ =	128 sq. ft.
	2–48″ x 8′ =	64 sq. ft.
	17–48″ x 6′ =	408 sq. ft.
	Total	1040 sq. ft.

Trim

Rough Lumber

72 linear ft. ⅞″ x 1⅜″
72 linear ft. 2 x 2
92 linear ft. 2 x 4

Finish

248 linear ft. ⅞″ x 3¼″
72 linear ft. ⅞″ x 2½″
92 linear ft. ⅞″ x 4⅞″
51 linear ft. ¾″ x 2½″
51 linear ft. 1⅛″ x 3½″

Plate Rail

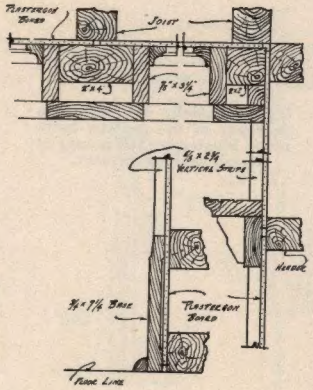
60 linear ft. ¾″ x 7¼″

Base Board

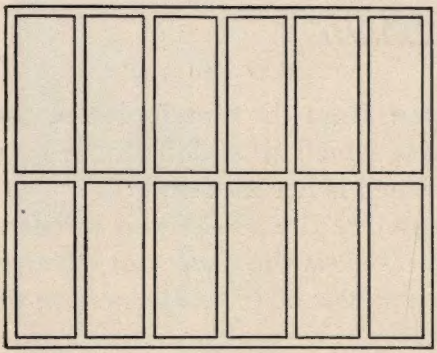
125 linear ft. ⅝″ x 2¾″

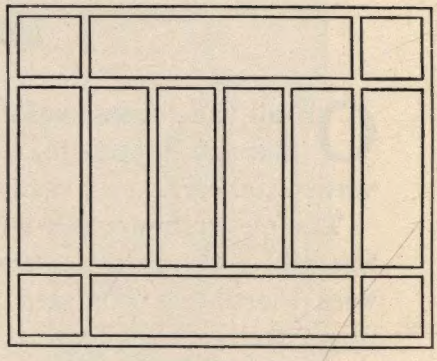
Vertical Strips

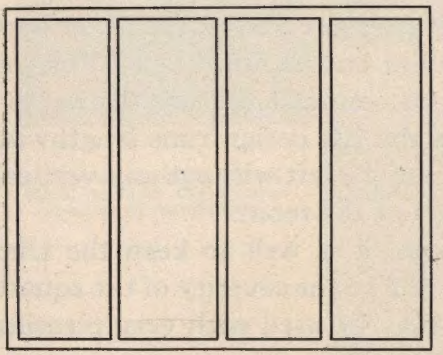
260 linear ft. ceiling molding
60 linear ft. 1″ quarter round molding
42 cut out brackets

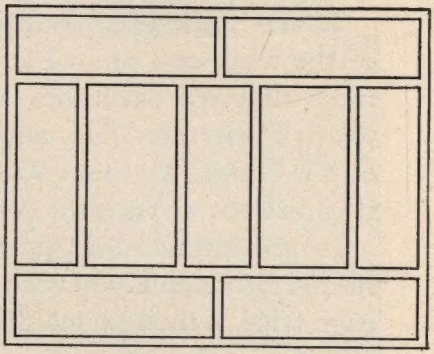


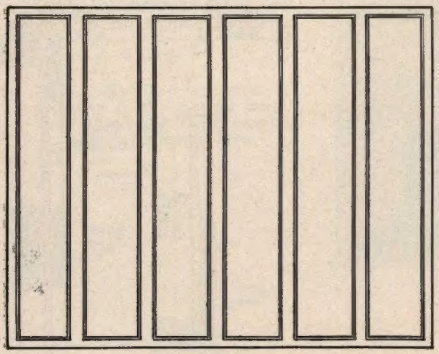
CEILING PANELING

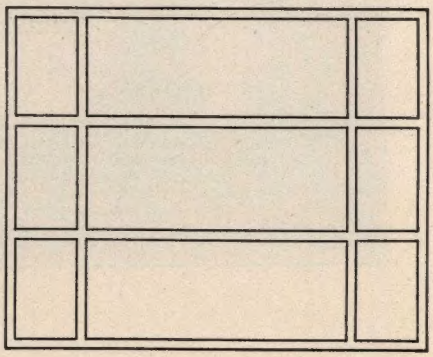




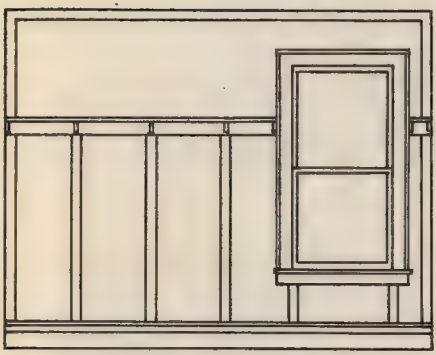


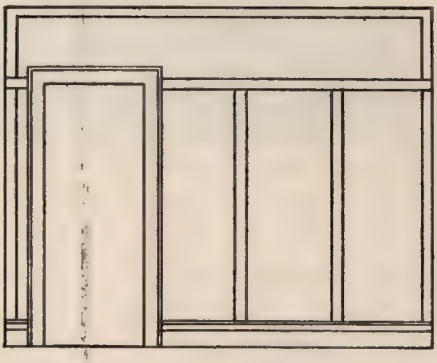


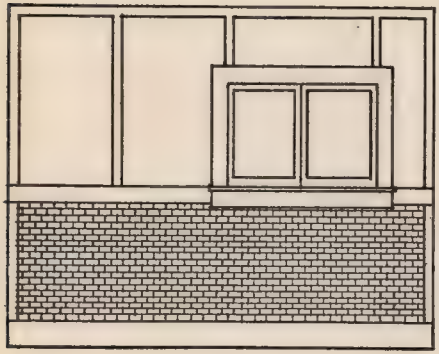


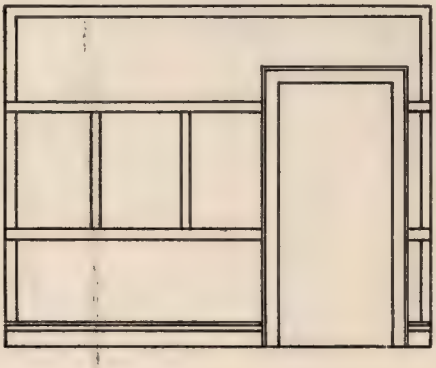


SIDEWALL PANELING

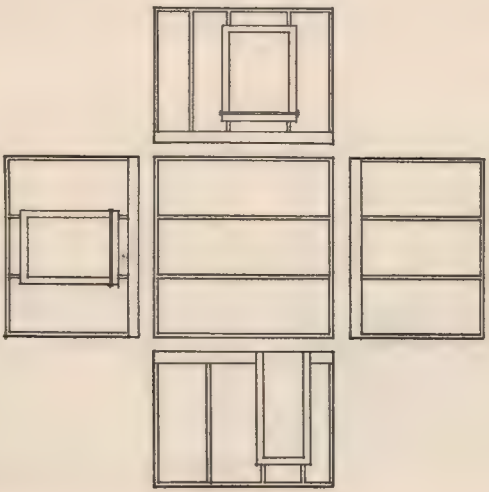








Plastergon Paneling properly handled gives that appearance of spaciousness and immaculateness so very much to be desired in a bedroom.



Take Special Pains in Planning your Bedroom

CHEERFULNESS and restfulness in a room are often difficult to achieve at the same time.

But with a fair degree of good taste—and Plastergon Wall Board, your bedrooms can have both these attributes at a very modest cost.

So much of your bedroom's attractiveness depends upon its walls and ceilings. Every one of us has seen bedroom walls and ceilings whose badly chosen colors and decorative effects blighted an otherwise beautiful room. Then, too, we have seen walls and ceilings that actually transformed an otherwise plain room into a room of beauty.

Let simplicity be the keynote of your bedrooms. Wide wall panels, running from floor to ceiling, with narrow vertical trim and a slender graceful molding at the ceiling is particularly satisfactory treatment. In the bedroom, too, the square edges of the trim may be relieved by using a simple, narrow molding.

If possible, before selecting the wall colors, endeavor to determine the general color scheme of the furnishings and draperies, and then choose a delicate tint to harmonize.

The charm and enduring beauty of the finished room will be well worth the extra attention.

MATERIALS

Plastergon Wallboard

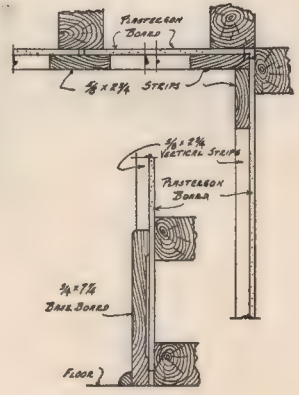
Ceiling: 3–48″ x 12′ = 144 sq. ft.
Walls: 10–48″ x 9′ = 360 sq. ft.
Total 504 sq. ft.

Trim

250 linear ft. 5/8″ x 2¾″
45 linear ft. ¾″ x 7¼″

Base Board

45 linear ft. 1″ quarter round molding



A few dollars' worth of Plastergon, a hammer, saw and nails, and a little work will give you an attic room of which you will be proud.

The cellar too yields happily to treatment with Plastergon. A billiard room, for example, can add much to the happiness of the home owner.

It's Easy to Transform the Attic and Cellar

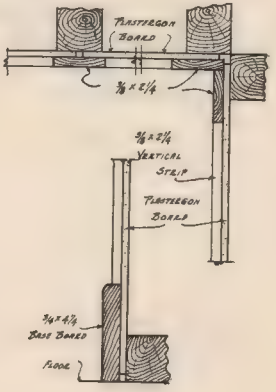
THE old idea that attic and cellar were storehouses for discarded furnishings has passed into the limbo of other Victorian practices.

Today, thanks to the economy of wood fibre wallboard, the spare space in cellar and attic can be converted into attractive bedrooms, game rooms, children's playroom, sewing room, or a comfortable "den" for the man of the house.

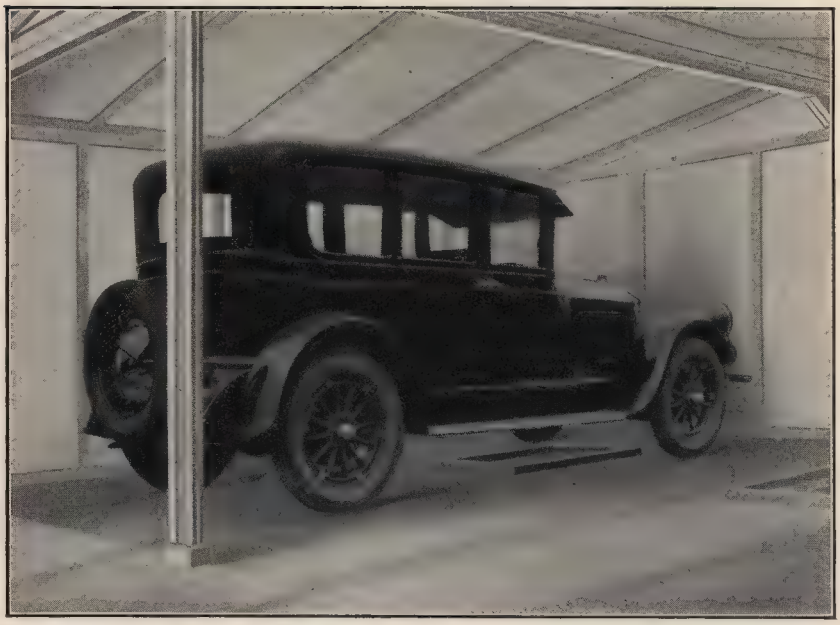
In Plastergoning the attic, studding should be provided for the ceiling, with joists for the side walls as shown in the circle on page 16. Headers also should be firmly nailed at each point where the angle of the walls and ceiling changes, and behind the baseboard. This will furnish a nailing surface for the ends of the Plastergon panels.

A very practicable method is to use 32 or 48 inch wallboard for the lower side walls so that unbroken panels of Plastergon may be run horizontally along the room.

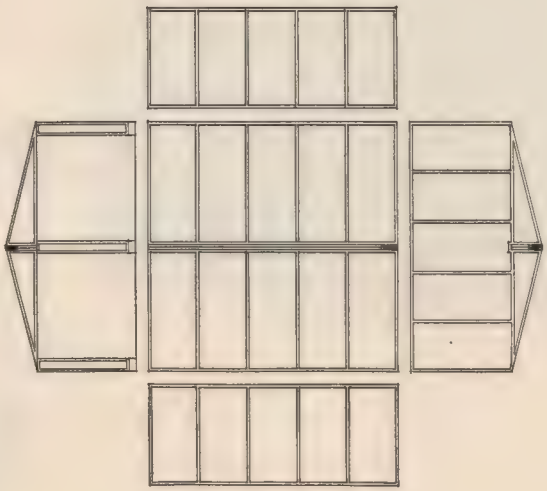
In building the cellar room, the first problem is to protect the Plastergon walls from dampness. This can be done best by painting the cellar walls with asphaltum paint or some other waterproof preparation, then paint the back of the board with a heavy shellac or waterproof varnish. Instructions for erecting the wood under-structure will be found on page 21.



Materials for these two rooms are governed by the room plans which could not be drawn because of space limitations.



Plastergoned Garages are dustproof—warmer in winter and cooler in summer. The cost is negligible.



Make your Garage Dustproof —Weatherproof

THE modern garage is cement floored, electrically lighted, *and Plastergon lined*. It is clean, attractive and properly protected from the elements. In summer it is dustproof and cool; and it is snug and safe against the bitter cold of winter.

With Plastergon, the cost of this added protection and better appearance is insignificant, and it takes but a few hours to complete the work.

If the studding is spaced 8, 12, 16 or 24 inches probably no extra studding will be necessary, except perhaps at the four corners. If there is no nailing surface provided at the top of the side wall, headers should be fitted between the studding for nailing the top edges of the wallboard. The bottom edges are nailed directly to the stringers which rest on the top of the concrete floor.

In flat roof garages, the ceiling panels may be nailed directly to the joists. If the garage has a peak roof and a flat ceiling is desired it will be necessary to run 2 x 4 joists across the garage at even intervals to provide a satisfactory surface for nailing. If, however, a "peak" ceiling is desired, Plastergon panels should be nailed directly to the joists, running with them toward the apex of the roof. Simple strips $\frac{3}{8}$" thick and 2 or 3" wide may be used for the trim.

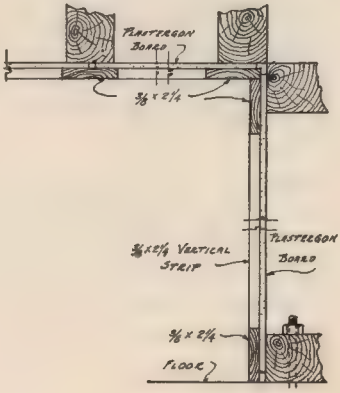
MATERIALS

Plastergon Wallboard

Ceiling:	10–48" x 12' =	480 sq. ft.
Walls:	2–48" x 12' =	96 sq. ft.
	16–48" x 8' =	512 sq. ft.
	Total	1088 sq. ft.

Trim

600 linear ft. $\frac{3}{8}$" x 2¼"



Helpful Suggestions in the Use of Plastergon

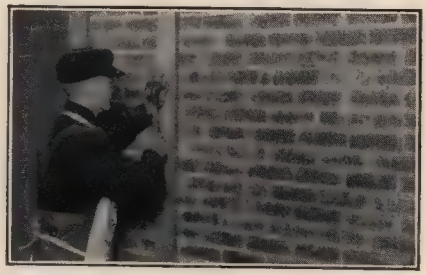
BY using Plastergon in a new frame building, you eliminate lath and plaster. Simply nail the panels directly to the studs and joists. One important thing to remember, however, is that each outer edge of the board should rest on a firm nailing surface. Wherever the regular studding or joists do not lay under the top or side edges of a panel, nail in extra pieces (headers) of 2 x 2 or 2 x 4 to furnish the needed nailing surface.

Nail in "headers" wherever a solid nailing surface is needed for the edge of the wallboard.

Before Plastergoning over old walls, be sure to fill all holes in the old plaster.

In Plastergoning old walls, the wallboard may be nailed right over the old plaster and paper. Before applying the wallboard it is well to fill any large holes in the wall with board or scrap Plastergon to make the broken surface flush with the old plaster. When the walls are brick, tile or concrete it will be necessary to build a wood framework against the outer wall to supply a nailing surface. Wood plugs or lag-screws should be inserted into the mortar to furnish a nailing surface for the frame-work. However, if the mortar is still soft it is sometimes possible to nail directly into the mortar itself, but generally the use of lag-screws or plugs will be found more satisfactory.

To supply solid nailing surfaces for the wallboard edges, it will be necessary to locate the studding under the plaster. This can be done by tapping along the walls with a hammer, location being indicated by more solid sound.



Over brick walls, build a framework to supply the nailing surface.

Ceiling panels should be applied first.

Nails should be 6 to 8 inches apart along edges, 12 to 16 inches where not covered by trim.

In nailing over old plaster, be sure to apply the board so the edges are over studding.

Applying Plastergon

APPLYING the Plastergon panels is, perhaps, the easiest part of Plastergoning a room. One man can do the work, and the entire job can be completed in a surprisingly short length of time.

Ceiling panels should be applied first, using a "T" brace, like the one shown at the left to hold each panel in position until firmly nailed into place. Always nail across the center of the wallboard first, working outward toward the ends or edges. This forces the board to lay evenly.

At all points where the nailing will not be covered by trim, use finishing nails, set 12 to 16″ apart. Use flat head nails only at the edges of the board and set them 6 to 8″ apart. For new work, where the board is fastened directly to studs and joist, use three penny nails. When applying over old plaster, it will help to first tap the wall for the studding and then mark its position on the wall. Use four or five penny nails for remodeling, as three penny size are not long enough for this work.

Do not fit the panel edges too closely together. Always leave $\frac{1}{8}$″ to $\frac{1}{4}$″ space between the edges of adjoining panels to allow for expansion.

Painting and Decorating

So many different effects can be secured in the painting and decorating of Plastergon walls that we shall confine our discussion to the four methods most in vogue at the present time.

The first step in painting the walls is to fill in with Plaster-paris all nail holes that are not to be covered by the trim. Sandpaper these flush with the board surface, and touch each with shellac. The walls then are ready for painting.

Plain painting

Plastergon is thoroughly sized at the factory, so that no sizing is necessary. Water paints may be used, but for the most beautiful and lasting result we strongly recommend flat finish oil paints. Two coats will be found ample.

A good plan is to secure small quantities of the colors which you desire to use and try these on small scrap pieces of Plastergon. In this way you can determine just how the color will appear when it is on the walls of the rooms.

If the panels run from floor to ceiling and you are painting in solid flat tints, a most attractive result can be attained by using one tone on the wall and a lighter shade of the same color, or white, on the ceiling. If the side walls are broken up by a frieze, that is, a second panel running above a molding to the ceiling, one shade may be used below the molding, another above, and a third and lighter on the ceiling. If only two shades are desired, use one shade on the lower wall and the same lighter shade on both the ceiling and the frieze.

Stippling

Shading

Stippled or mottled two-tone walls are often used in living rooms, dining rooms, library and den. To produce this effect, first give the wall a coat of flat wall paint, then, when this is dry, mix your second color with a glazing fluid, and apply this in irregular spots on one panel at a time. The mottling is done by tapping the painted surface with a crumpled piece of newspaper, a large ball of cheesecloth, or a sponge. As many interesting and beautiful effects can be secured thru the use of different color combinations and different ways of applying the second color, it will be well before working on the wall, to experiment for the desired result on scrap pieces of Plastergon.

A stencilled border on the side wall just below the ceiling line is often very attractive. Stencils in various designs can be bought from any first class paint store.

Stenciling

In enameling walls in kitchens and bath, first apply two coats of flat paint, let dry, then follow with one or two coats of good enamel.

The trim should not be applied until the walls are painted and dry. Before applying the trim, however, it should be given a first coat of paint. After the trim has been applied, fill in the nail holes with putty, touch up with paint and it then will be ready for the final coat.

One thing which the novice should remember particularly is that it never pays to buy any other than best quality paint. The cost may be a trifle more in the beginning, but it will look better and will save its slightly greater cost many times over by its added wearing qualities.

Suggestions for Paneling and Trim

TWO of the most important steps in creating beautiful Plastergon interiors are the careful selection and use of the trim, and the proper proportioning of the panels.

Trim may range all the way from plain, square-edged strips to the most elaborate combinations of moldings.

Which style to use will depend, of course, upon cost limitations as well as the width, height and style of the room and general scheme of decoration.

If, for example, the baseboards and window and door casings are simple in design, the use of relatively simple trim naturally will be quite appropriate. On the other hand, if the woodwork of the room is heavy and ornate—a simple trim style may appear too frail by contrast—and than a more elaborate treatment is recommended.

On each of the preceding pages which shows a room, you will find trim suggestions, and the lumber dealer from whom you buy your trim will gladly give you many more.

Pages 12 and 13 will help you select pleasing panel arrangements for the walls and ceilings of every room.

By all means, in laying out your panel design, endeavor whenever possible to use panels of even widths on each wall space.

If you will examine the living room on page 6, you will see what we mean. Note that the wall space on each side of the door at the end of the room, is divided into three equal sections. To get this even panelling it may have been necessary to cut down the wallboard width so that the joint line between the panels would come in the right place for the trim. But the added beauty was well worth the extra effort.

This same idea should be carried out in planning the ceiling. Keep your panel design evenly spaced and symmetrical.

If you run into any difficulties in laying your plans for the use of Plastergon, please bear in mind that your wallboard dealer will be glad to give you the benefit of his experience; or, if the Plastergon Wallboard Company can be of service, feel free to call upon us.

In paneling, first paint—

then apply the trim

Other Information and Specifications

PLASTERGON Wall Board and Plastergon Tile Board are sold everywhere. Every live community has a Plastergon Dealer. That dealer specializes in Plastergon because he knows that this sturdy Spruce Fibre board gives his customers the biggest return for every dollar they spend.

The many different sizes in which Plastergon is available is a big advantage from standpoints of cost and decoration. Panels can be obtained that will cut with the least possible waste.

Most dealers carry all sizes in stock; but should your dealer be out of any size he can get a supply for you from a nearby Plastergon Warehouse.

Plastergon is made in the following sizes: 32″ and 48″ wide, in 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14 and 16 feet lengths.

Both your Plastergon Dealer and our design department are always at your service to help you in your plans for the use of Plastergon.

And please remember, you cannot buy as good a board at the same price, or a better wall board at any price.

PLASTERGON WALLBOARD CO.

Factory and Administration Building

PHILADELPHIA AVENUE

BUFFALO, N. Y.

J. W. CLEMENT CO. BUFFALO AND NEW YORK

1861